

PEKING REVIEW

38

September 22, 1972

北
京
周
報

**Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi
Of Iran Arrives in Peking**

**Zambian Vice-President Chona
Visits China**

**Premier Chou on Sino-Japanese
Relations**

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THE WEEK

Premier Chou En-lai on Sino-Japanese Relations

At the banquet in honour of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party Delegation headed by Mr. Zentarō Kosaka, Member of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Council for the Normalization of Japan-China Relations, on September 18, Premier Chou En-lai spoke about the current relations between China and Japan.

Premier Chou En-lai first of all expressed welcome to the Delegation of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party led by Mr. Zentarō Kosaka, which had come to make preparations for Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to China.

Premier Chou said: China and Japan are close neighbours separated only by a strip of water and the two peoples have a profound traditional friendship. For half a century the relations between our two countries have been in a very abnormal state because of the aggression and wars carried out by Japanese militarism against China. The Chinese people were made to endure the most serious disasters and the Japanese people, too, suffered from the results of the wars of aggression. Adhering to Chairman Mao Tsetung's teachings, the people of China make a strict distinction between the handful of militarist elements and the masses of the Japanese people. History is developing and time advancing. We should look forward. It is the general trend of events and popular demand to promote and develop Sino-Japanese friendship and bring about normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. This has become a strong tide not to be stemmed by any force.

On the very day the Tanaka Cabinet of Japan was formed, Prime Minister Tanaka stated that in diplomacy, normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China would be expedited. Thereafter, Prime Minister Tanaka and Foreign Min-

ister Ohira have on many occasions expressed full understanding of China's three principles on the restoration of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, and taken certain positive measures and steps to this end. This merits welcome and the Chinese Government has already made a positive response. We are convinced that through their joint efforts, China and Japan will surely be able to remove the interferences, end the state of war between the two countries, realize the normalization of China-Japan diplomatic relations and establish friendly good-neighbour relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, so that our two great nations will be friends from generation to generation. Premier Chou said.

Premier Chou added: The Chinese people are a great people, the Japanese people are a great people. The normalization of the relations between China and Japan and the development of their friendship not only conform to the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but will greatly help ease tension in Asia and safeguard world peace.

The present new development in China-Japan relations is the result of prolonged struggle by the people of the two countries. The masses of the Japanese people and friends of various strata and various organizations in Japan have made unremitting efforts for this purpose. Messrs. Tatsunosuke Takesaki, Kenzo Matsumura and Tanzan Ishibashi and other far-sighted personages in the Liberal-Democratic Party also made positive contributions over a long period of time. The Chinese people will never forget the Japanese friends who have sown seeds of China-Japan friendship, he noted.

Premier Chou expressed appreciation of Mr. Kosaka's statement that the visiting Delegation of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan would do its utmost to pave the way for Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to China. He

expressed the belief that the current visit of the friends on the delegation had, through frank talks and exchange of views, increased mutual understanding between the two sides, and this would help Prime Minister Tanaka's China visit achieve fruitful results.

Mr. Kosaka's Speech

In his speech at the banquet, Mr. Zentarō Kosaka said: We have come to visit China as the first official delegation of the Liberal-Democratic Party. The party has made the normalization of Japan-China relations its policy and formally adopted a decision with regard to this. The party's Council for the Normalization of Japan-China Relations sincerely hopes to co-operate with the [Japanese] Government to normalize Japan-China relations, put an end to the abnormal situation that has long existed in these relations and establish peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. All members of the delegation have come to visit China with this ardent hope.

He said: Reviewing the long historical relations between the two countries, we can see that Japan learnt a lot from China. They have a traditional, 2,000-year-old friendship, but in a period during the past half a century, there were incidents for which we express our readiness to make profound self-examination. We will, on the basis of this self-examination, establish friendly relations with China.

During our current visit to China, we have seen once again the great ancient culture of China and the concerted efforts of the 800 million Chinese people to build up their country. We are deeply moved. Despite the difference of our social systems, we believe that our two countries can learn from each other's experience and good points and advance hand in hand. This is not only in the in-

terests of our two peoples, but will contribute to the prosperity of Asia and the world, he added.

In conclusion, Mr. Kosaka said: We have come to China as Prime Minister Tanaka's advance group. We ardently hope to enhance our mutual understanding through a frank and full exchange of views with Premier Chou and other Chinese leaders and thus contribute to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Before the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Kuo-chuan met and had a conversation with all members of the delegation.

The Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party Delegation arrived in Peking by special plane on September 14 for a visit upon invitation. It was welcomed at the airport by Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and other leading members of Chinese departments concerned.

N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo met the delegation and gave a banquet in its honour that evening.

Present at the banquet were Zentaro Kosaka, leader of the delegation; Masumi Ezaki and Juichiro Tsukada, deputy leaders of the delegation, Members of the House of Representatives and Vice-Chairmen of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Council for the Normalization of Japan-China Relations; members of the delegation Torasaburo Shinfani, Hideji Kawasaki, Toshio Kimura, Ken Yasui, Seijuro Arafune, Eikichi Takahashi, Tokuma Utsunomiya, Heiji Ogawa, Masao Maeda, Ken Harada, Noboru Takeshita, Motosaburo Tokai, Ryoichi Nagata, Akira Eto, Soichi Kamoda, Takao Kameoka, Shigesada Marumo, Hisanari Yamada, Tokusaburo Kosaka and Hyosuke Kujiraoka; eight staff members of the delegation, including Hiroshi Hashimoto; and pressmen with the delegation.

On September 15 and 17, Liao Cheng-chih and Han Nien-lung held talks with Zentaro Kosaka, Masumi Ezaki and Juichiro Tsukada.

Statement of Provisional Revolutionary Government Of R.S.V. Supported

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister, on September 13 met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, and Nguyen Tien, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking.

During the meeting, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang handed the Chinese side a copy of the September 11 Statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, described the excellent situation in the war waged by the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and expressed the strong will and steel-firm determination of the south Vietnamese people, together with their kith and kin in the north and the people of Laos and Cambodia, to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

On behalf of the Government and people of China, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien expressed firm support for the solemn stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam as shown in its September 11 statement.

The Chinese Vice-Premier said: The U.S. Government has obstinately clung to its "Vietnamization" policy, continued its mining and blockade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and stepped up its war of aggression with naval and air forces, thus indicating that it still refuses to give up its aggressive stand. This is precisely the root cause of the failure so far to achieve a settlement of the Viet Nam question. If the U.S. Government really wants to end the Viet Nam war, it should immediately stop all its aggressive activities against north Viet Nam,

promptly withdraw all U.S. and lackey troops and military forces from south Viet Nam, stop supporting the puppet Saigon regime and make earnest efforts in response to the 7-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the elaboration on the two key issues in the proposal.

During the meeting, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien warmly praised the armed forces and people of south and north Viet Nam for their recent brilliant victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He reaffirmed: To support and assist the people of Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a fixed policy of the Chinese Party and Government, a bounden internationalist duty of the Chinese people. As long as the United States does not stop its war of aggression, as long as the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples continue their just war, the Chinese people will make every effort to support them until they win complete victory.

Togolese Goodwill Mission In Peking

On the evening of September 16 Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet to warmly welcome Joachim Hunlede, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Togo, and all members of the Togolese Goodwill Mission led by him. They had arrived in Peking on the previous day.

Speaking at the banquet, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei praised the Togolese people for their achievements in defending national independence, developing national economy and their efforts for strengthening African unity and opposing imperialism and colonialism.

Foreign Minister Chi noted: "Together with the small and medium-sized countries of other regions of the world, the African countries are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. Not long ago, in the face of the united resolute struggle of African countries, the International Olympic

Committee was compelled to cancel its invitation to Rhodesia to take part in the 20th Olympic Games. This is another important victory for the African countries and peoples. It fully shows that matters concerning Africa can be truly settled only when the will of the great African people is respected. Without the consent of the African people, no other people will ever succeed in trying to impose their will upon the daily awakening African people, and their attempt will surely fall through. We are convinced that the African countries and peoples, who are becoming daily more closely united, will certainly be able by their own hands to seize still greater victories for the national-liberation struggle of Africa, and the great African people will surely obtain full mastery of their own destiny."

The Chinese Foreign Minister pointed out that the peoples of China and Togo have always sympathized with and supported each other. He expressed thanks to the Togolese Government for its recognition of China in September last year and its vote for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Joachim Hunlede pointed out that the history of China was marked, just as the African countries, by a colonial epoch.

He said: "Your people rose behind their leader Chairman Mao Tsetung to break for good all the disgusting chains which harnessed them to colonialism."

"The People's Republic of China, which has never ceased to support the oppressed peoples, is the object of great admiration and sympathy of peoples in the five parts of the world, who truly love peace and justice," the Togolese Foreign Minister said.

He described the successes achieved by the Togolese people in developing their national economy. Speaking about Togo's external policy, he declared: "Our Government condemns all wars of aggression from whatever quarters; it gives its sup-

port to the national-liberation movements of Africa and Asia. Togo will never shake the hand stained with the blood of Africans extended by Vorster, chieftain of the racist regime of South Africa."

In conclusion, he expressed the ardent hopes for frank and sincere co-operation between the two countries of Togo and China.

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Fang Yi and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the mission during its stay in Peking.

Table Tennis Friends Received

Chinese Party and government leaders Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Kuo Mo-jo and others on September 14 met in Peking's Great Hall of the People with friends in table tennis circles and table tennis players who had participated in the First Asian Table Tennis Championships, the First Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union and the Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. The Chinese leaders had photographs taken with the friends from various countries and regions.

That evening, a grand reception was given by the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the All-China Sports Federation in the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the triumphant closing of the First Asian Table Tennis Championships, the First Congress of the A.T.T.U. and the Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. More than 1,000 friends in table tennis circles from Asian, African and Latin American countries and re-

gions were present at the happy gathering. Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wu Teh and representatives in table tennis circles from the three continents spoke on the occasion.

Chinese Delegation to 27th Session of U.N. General Assembly Formed

The Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 27th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which opened on September 19 in New York, is composed of:

Chairman of the Delegation: Chiao Kuan-hua; Vice-Chairman of the Delegation: Huang Hua; Representatives: Chen Chu, Wang Jun-sheng and Pi Chi-lung; and Alternate Representatives: Chuang Yen, Hsing Sung-yi, Chang Yung-kuan, Chang Chien-hua and Chang Hsien-wu.

Yao Kuang, Chinese Ambassador to Canada, and Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Chinese Ambassador to Mexico, are advisers to the delegation.

More Educated Youth to the Countryside

Chairman Mao has always shown the utmost care and concern for the younger generation and has time and again stressed the importance of youth integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants. In 1968, he pointed out that "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." In response to Chairman Mao's call, another 400,000 educated youth (mostly middle school graduates), since January this year, have left the cities to settle and take part in socialist revolution and construction in the countryside and frontier regions.

Many leading cadres and Communist Party members have again set the example by sending their sons and daughters. Liu Ching-jung, secretary of the Party Committee of the Yulin Special Administrative Region in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous

(Continued on p. 18.)

Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi Of Iran Arrives in Peking

HER Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Shahbanou of Iran, arrived in Peking by special plane on the afternoon of September 18 on a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Her Imperial Majesty is accompanied by Madame Farideh Diba, her mother, and Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda. They were accorded a warm welcome by tens of thousands of people lining the streets.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Comrade Lin Chia-mei, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo and his wife Comrade Yu Li-chun, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his wife Comrade Hsu Han-ping, and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wu Teh were present at the airport to welcome the distinguished Iranian guests.

Also accompanying Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi on her visit are Abdolazim Valian, Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Affairs, Madame Farokhrou Parsai, Minister of Education, and other high-ranking officials.

Peking Airport flew the national flags of Iran and China. When Her Imperial Majesty alighted from the plane at 4 p.m., Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders went forward and cordially shook hands with the Iranian guests to welcome them. Children presented flowers to Her Imperial Majesty

Farah Pahlavi, Madame Farideh Diba, Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Minister Abdolazim Valian and Madame Farokhrou Parsai.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthems of Iran and China. Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi and her party, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and others, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. As the distinguished Iranian guests walked around to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport was a scene of jubilation, with people beating drums and gongs, singing and dancing, and shouting "A warm welcome to Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Shahbanou of Iran!" and "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Iran!"

Then the visitors from Iran drove to the Guest House in the company of Chinese leaders. Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, and Madame Farideh Diba and Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda, accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, rode in open cars past the welcoming crowds. When the distinguished guests passed Tien An Men Square and Changan Boulevard, the well-wishers waved bouquets and coloured ribbons while the young people danced to the beating of drums and strains of music to express the Chinese people's friendly feelings for them. The Shahbanou and other Iranian guests repeatedly waved back to the crowds. The numerous multi-coloured banners over the square and along the streets looked brighter than ever under the bright sunshine. Streamers spanning the streets read, in Chinese and Persian, "A warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Iran!" "Long live the great unity of the Asian and African peoples!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" Iranian and Chinese songs were broadcast by loudspeakers.

Comrade Teng Ying-chao greeted Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi at the Guest House.



Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi welcomed by Premier Chou En-lai.

Zambian Vice-President Chona Visits China

VICE-PRESIDENT of the Republic of Zambia M.M. Chona and Mrs. Y. Chona and the Zambian Goodwill Mission led by him arrived in Peking by special plane on September 17 for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Present at the airport to give a warm welcome to the distinguished Zambian guests were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and his wife Comrade Lin Chia-mei; Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chi Peng-fei, Foreign Minister, and his wife Comrade Hsu Han-ping; Yang Chieh, Minister of Communications; Wang Shu-sheng, Vice-Minister of National Defence as well as 3,000 people in the capital.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, in the afternoon of the same day met with Vice-President M.M. Chona, and Mrs. Chona, and all members of the Goodwill Mission he led.

Present at the meeting were Premier Chou En-lai; Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chi Peng-fei, Foreign Minister; Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Yang Chieh, Minister of Communications; Wang Shu-sheng, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and leading members of various departments concerned.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand banquet that evening warmly welcoming the guests.

The banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of the friendship and unity of the peoples of China and Zambia. Hosts and guests repeatedly drank toasts to the daily growth of the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, and to the African

people's continuous victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

In his speech at the banquet Premier Chou En-lai praised the achievements made by the Zambian people, under the leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda, in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty, scoring successes in the independent development of their national economy and culture, and making positive contributions to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

Premier Chou stated: "Our distinguished Zambian guests have come from the extensive African continent where the great and daily awakening African people are advancing valiantly in their united struggle. The heroic Egyptian people, in defiance of interference and pressure from the superpowers, resolutely reject their attempt to maintain a situation of 'neither war nor peace' in the Middle East. The peoples of North Africa, in order to defend their independence and sovereignty, are firmly opposed to the fleets of the superpowers seeking bases and contending for hegemony in the Mediterranean. The struggles of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Azania, Zimbabwe, Namibia



Vice-President M.M. Chona and the Zambian Goodwill Mission led by him are warmly welcomed at Peking Airport.

and Spanish Sahara against colonialist rule and racial discrimination and for national independence are continuing to forge ahead. The 9th African Summit Conference in June and the more recent 8th Summit Conference of East and Central African Countries have both voiced powerful support for the struggles of the peoples of these areas. The Summit Conference of East and Central African Countries has moreover declared that the independent bordering states are the immediate rear bases for supporting the national-liberation movements in southern African and other colonies. Relying on their own growing strength and unity, the heroic African people are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. In January this year, because of the initiative and the resolute demand of African countries, the United Nations Security Council was obliged to hold special meetings in Africa to hear the opinions of the African people and has adopted some beneficial resolutions on urgent problems now facing Africa. Not long ago, in the face of the united struggle of the African people, the International Olympic Committee was compelled to cancel its invitation for the Rhodesian white racist regime to take part in the 20th Olympic Games. The epoch when the African people decide their own destiny has arrived."

"The Chinese and African peoples had the common historical lot of being subjected to imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression and are today confronted with the common fighting tasks of opposing imperialism, colonialism and the hegemonism of the superpowers and building their countries," stressed Premier Chou. "We are all developing countries and we all belong to the third world. That is why the friendly relations between China and African countries are continuously developing and daily growing on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government and people are determined, as always, to continue their efforts to establish and develop friendly relations with all independent African states and support the national-liberation struggles of all those African peoples who are still under colonialist rule. The African people can rest assured that the Chinese people will for ever remain their reliable friends in their just struggles."

In conclusion, Premier Chou praised the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Zambia for setting a fine example of friendly co-operation between Afro-Asian countries. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the Zambian Government and people for the consistent support they gave to the Chinese cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Vice-President Chona's Speech

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-President M.M. Chona said: "This year marks the first anniversary of the happy event of the restoration of your country's lawful rights in the United Nations. It gives me special pride that Zambia, in co-operation with other enlight-

ened nations of the world, successfully fought for the rectification of this great injustice. From the time of our independence eight years ago, we could not believe that over 700 million people of your great country could be denied their right to participate in the discussion of world affairs at the U.N. To us this was a yawning scandal. We have no doubt that your participation at the United Nations will continue to have tremendous and positive influence in world affairs. Zambia is delighted to see that because of the leading role China is already playing today in international affairs, it has become a focal point of successive high powered delegations from all corners of the earth."

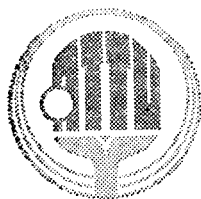
Vice-President Chona praised China for the material and moral support it gave to the national-liberation movements in many countries. He pointed out: "We are in the 20th century and each people want to be completely free to run the affairs of their own countries, to shape their destiny each according to their own philosophy. Countries of Africa and the whole third world have wakened up. Not only do they want to be free, but they want to be truly free. They will not be satisfied with nominal or symbolic independence. They want to be free to exploit their own resources which, for the past centuries, have gone to enrich the other already rich countries. In the past, 'unto those who have little, more has been taken away.' We accept it as our major challenge and responsibility to reverse this situation. With the assistance and co-operation of friendly countries like China we will achieve our noble goal. This is why independent African countries have adopted non-alignment as their policy."

In his speech, Vice-President M.M. Chona gave an account of Zambia's achievements in developing national economy, and its commitment to the liberation of Africa. He said: "Africa is demanding for a full place in the sun. There is no going back. Africa is marching forward. Imperialists may try to introduce stooges, puppets or quislings in the leadership at one time or another. Few leaders will be foolish enough in future to be stooges of foreigners."

"It will not be long before those who despise Africa are compelled by her unity and physical strength to reckon with her on terms of complete equality," the Vice-President declared.

In conclusion, he expressed sincere thanks to China for its assistance to his country. He said: "China, being herself a developing country, must be making great sacrifices to spare whatever aid she gives to the third world. The construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Line will greatly strengthen us both politically and economically. Not only will the railway line serve Tanzanians and Zambians, but it will stand for ever as a symbol of China's commitment to the elimination of poverty and oppression in the world. China will have contributed to the development of inter-regional communications in Africa. It will have contributed significantly to the strengthening of Africa."

A New-Type International Tournament



— First Asian Table Tennis Championships

by Our Correspondent

THE eye-catching banner inscribed with the words "First Asian Table Tennis Championships" in five languages has been taken down from the huge Capital Gymnasium and there are no longer jostling crowds flocking to watch the competitions morning, afternoon and evening. The players from all parts of Asia have left Peking by plane or train for home or on visits to other cities in China. The 12-day tournament is over, but the thrilling matches and the moving scenes of unity and friendship among the peoples of Asia will always remain in people's minds.

Widely Representative

The championships were a new-type international tournament. It had many features that reflected the characteristics of Asian table tennis circles and the march of events in the continent.

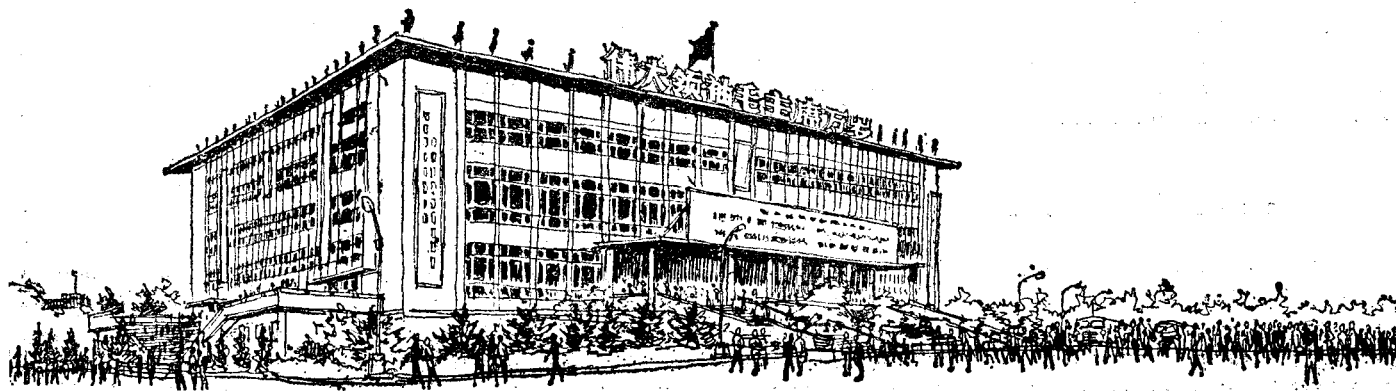
First, it was highly representative. Besides Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China, many countries and regions in Southeast Asia, South Asia and West Asia took part in it. Though they were fighting a war at home, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, south Viet Nam, Laos (Lao Patriotic Front) and Cambodia sent their players or observers. It was the first time that Laos (Lao Patriotic Front) had sent a women's table tennis team to an international contest. Among the Cambodian players, Khau Bou, Cambodia's men's singles champion who had taken part in many international competitions was well known to table tennis fans. Nine months earlier when he and his team-mates

left Phnom Penh to take part in an international contest outside the country, they took the opportunity to escape from the clutches of the Lon Nol regime, crossing over to take their stand under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Fighting Palestine sent a big delegation to the championships. For the Kuwait Table Tennis Federation, which was formed in 1969, this was the first time ever that it sent a team to an international contest. Observers from the Mediterranean island country Cyprus also travelled a long way to Peking for the championships. And it was the first time that Thailand and the Philippines sent their players to Peking.

Among the hundreds of players at the championships, there were famous world champions, other veterans and a host of promising young players. More than 70 contestants took part in the women's singles and over 60 young players, the youngest barely 12, competed in the boys' and girls' singles. Many of them demonstrated a high level of skill and played with zip and zeal. All this showed that prospects are bright for table tennis in Asia.

High Level

At the championships, table tennis fans were able to see that, compared to last year's Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, the general level of play in various countries and regions in Asia had gone up. This was especially true of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Viet Nam, Malaysia,



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Nepal, Hongkong, Iran and the Arab world. There was a great variety of styles, but the predominant tendency was an attacking game. Many players showed proficiency in using half-volley strokes, short chops or top-spin loop drives to wrest the initiative and drive the ball home.

As the gap between the strong teams had further narrowed, there were many keenly contested matches with table tennis at the world level.

An excellent example was the match between Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the men's team event. This contest which lasted four hours was played to the full nine matches. The Japanese team won 5:4. Korea's Pak Sin Il, Kim Chang Ho and Kim Yong Sam and Japan's Nobuhiko Hasegawa, Mitsuru Kohno and Tokio Tasaka all played magnificently and their valiant spirit left a deep impression on the spectators.

Brilliant table tennis was also seen in the finals of both the men's and women's singles between Japan's Nobuhiko Hasegawa and China's Hsi En-ting, and between China's Li Li and Japan's Yukie Ohzeki. The players were in good form and played splendid matches.

New Spirit

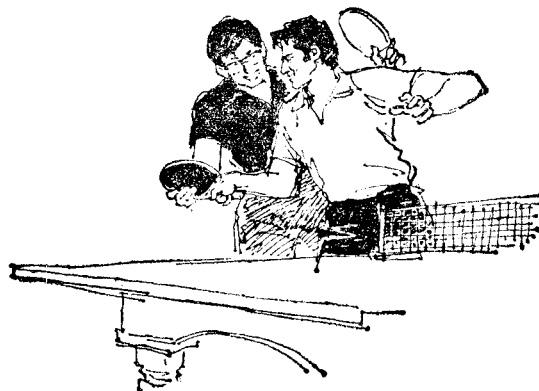
The most prominent feature of the championships was: friendship above competition.

To promote unity and friendship among the peoples and players in Asia, the organizers of the championships paid great attention to fostering the spirit of "democratic consultation." Countries, big or small, and teams, strong or not so strong, were equals and they respected each other. Examples of this were plenty. For instance, the drawing for the various events were done in alphabetical order; the order of seedings took into account the technical level as well as geographical distribution; the top men and women players of all teams were seeded players for the men's and women's singles; and awards in the men's and women's team events were presented to the first eight teams instead of the customary practice of awarding only the first three placings.

With such a guiding principle, an atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the competitions. Before a match commenced, players would often march together into the playing arena with their clasped hands raised aloft. The exchange of team pennants and warm embraces, handshakes and pinning souvenir badges on each other's shirt were also common sights. Some would sign autographs and some would have their photos taken together. Whenever a player sent over a shot which touched the edge of the table and which was hard to judge, the spectators often saw the receiver point it out to the umpire and ask that a point be given to his or her opponent. After matches, players would congratulate each other. Very often, they would sit down and exchange experiences.

An innovation introduced at last year's Afro-Asian Friendship Invitational Tournament was that before

competitions began, several days were specially set aside for joint practices and exchange of experience. The championships this year carried on this fine tradition. Actually, joint practice sessions and swapping of experience continued even in the course of the championships. When players practised together, it was often difficult to tell they were from different countries. When the Chinese and Korean teams or the Chinese and Japanese teams had joint practice sessions, both sides kept nothing up their sleeves but put everything they had into it. This was in sharp contrast to two opposing teams bent on winning nothing but the laurels. Com-



menting on this, a Japanese coach said that he had never witnessed such scenes before.

Some veteran players were most enthusiastic in passing on their experience to young players. Overcoming the language barrier, they demonstrated what they meant as they explained and patiently corrected the actions of the young players until they mastered the technique. We ourselves saw how Japan's Mitsuru Kohno helped Jothipala Samaraweera from Sri Lanka with his footwork and with his backhand and forehand attack, and how Cambodia's Khau Bou spent nearly an hour coaching a girl from Iraq on various basic strokes before he went to play a very hard match. We also saw China's Hsi En-ting show Palestine's Mohammed Faris the way to serve all kinds of tricky balls.

Fine Sportsmanship

In international tournaments, a team or player failing to turn up on time is usually considered the loser by default. During the First Asian Table Tennis Championships, however, this was no longer the practice; when such a thing occurred, it was always settled through consultation.

When competitions in the first round of the team events started, the Malaysian men's team did not turn up as scheduled because it had just arrived on the day of competition. The Pakistan team, which was to play with the Malaysians, readily agreed to postpone the match for 90 minutes. When the Malaysian players who later emerged the winners thanked their Pakistan

friends for this, Saiyid Sibtain, leader of the Pakistan delegation said: Wins and losses are of less importance. If we were late today, I am sure that our friends from Malaysia or other countries would also do the same. What he said was quite true. The women's team from Hongkong, for the same reason, also agreed to postpone its match with the Malaysian women's team. During competitions in the individual events, as the referees had told us, when some players did not feel well or failed to show up in time, their opponents invariably agreed to a postponement.

The match between players from Viet Nam and the Philippines in the mixed doubles was keenly contested and the scores for both sides were quite close. While the match was going on, Ruben Saez of the Philippines accidentally broke the handle of his bat. Viet Nam's Tran Van Quynh tried to help him repair it but failed. It happened that Saez did not have a spare bat on hand and, as regulations had it, a player was not supposed to leave the court during a contest. But when the referee suggested that Saez go for another bat. Tran Van Quynh willingly nodded his consent. With play temporarily called off, the two women players from opposing teams chatted heartily outside the wooden enclosure until Saez came back with a new bat to continue the match.

Grand Get-Together

Friendship went beyond the walls of the competition hall. The championships were in fact a festival of friendship between the Asian people. At the request of friends from abroad, arrangements were made for sightseeing and visits to various places and get-togethers between two or more teams and delegations.

The championships opened on September 2 which was the National Day of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Cambodian players had a special get-together with their Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. Together they sang *Song of the Cambodian and Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms*, *Solidarity Means Strength* and other revolutionary songs. The Cambodian players gave their Vietnamese friends a collection of songs and records (with music and words by Samdech Sihanouk) in praise of the friendship between Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos, Korea and China. The Vietnamese and Lao players also had a get-together.

The Korean players practised hard before the competitions, but they took time off to pay a special visit to the Sino-Korean Friendship People's Commune on the outskirts. To some of them, this was their sixth visit, so the commune members knew them very well. In the commune's orchard, guests and hosts talked and sang songs together and got along wonderfully, as one Korean friend had put it: "We're brothers and sisters, why, we belong to the same family!"

Players from Sri Lanka visited the Peking Zoo to see the baby elephant Mithura, a present given to the

Chinese children by Mme. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, during her visit to China last June. The zoo keeper told the guests that Mithura found life in China very pleasant, with many Chinese children coming to see him every day, and that he had gained 15 kilogrammes in weight.

The most unforgettable occasions were the two grand parties attended by friends and delegations from many countries and regions. Asian, African and Latin American friends from table tennis circles dressed in their colourful national costumes attended the evening party held in the Great Hall of the People. Friends from more than 20 countries and regions gave performances at the party which was climaxed by a Korean folk dance in which the Korean players were joined by their Vietnamese, Cambodian, Palestinian, Japanese, Nepalese, Kuwaiti and Chinese friends. Arab friends sang aloud the revolutionary Palestinian song *My Motherland*. Players from the Arab Republic of Yemen and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen jointly performed a folk dance. These and other expressions of friendship and unity were really inspiring. More than 20,000 people in the capital gathered at the beautiful Summer Palace in suburban Peking to meet their Asian friends. With red flags fluttering in the breeze over the blue waters of the Kunming Lake, everyone had a wonderful time that day. Drifting over the lake were three huge red balloons trailing slogans welcoming friends from all over Asia. Several thousand boys and girls and kindergarten children sang and danced to greet the players. There were also splendid songs and dances, acrobatic and puppet shows presented by Peking artists. There was great rejoicing as



friends from Afghanistan, Burma, Iran, Syria . . . sang and danced with the children to their hearts' content.

Seeds of Friendship

Today, table tennis has become a channel which promotes friendship and enhances unity among the peoples of Asia.

Players from Lebanon told us that one of them won a Friendship Cup in last year's Afro-Asian Friendship Invitational Tournament, and upon his return home, sports circles in his country held a welcoming ceremony in honour of this. They kept the cup in the exhibition hall of the table tennis association. We met the Ali sisters of the Iraqi team in the foyer of the competition hall and were surprised that they actually talked with the Chinese umpires and players in everyday Chinese in such a cordial and easy way. Firial, the eldest sister, told us that she had made many Chinese friends at the Afro-Asian tournament last year. Her experience in China deeply impressed her younger sisters Amal and Enaam. When the Chinese table tennis team visited Baghdad in April this year, the Ali sisters practised together with the Chinese players and accompanied them on sightseeing visits. This year, the moment the Ali sisters arrived in Peking, they anxiously looked for their Chinese acquaintances while making friends with players from other lands.

Burmese girl player Ma Aye Aye Win had an autograph album on which a friend of hers wrote before

she left home for the championships: "Wisdom can be found among the people. You can find real friends among those you are going to meet this time." In Peking she had made friends with the young players of Viet Nam, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hongkong, Macao. . . Her album was passed from hand to hand and everyone had written very friendly words for her. Two Nepalese girl players pasted their photographs on it in addition to giving their autographs.

With the development of table tennis, the scope of friendship is expanding too day by day. There were 23 countries and regions in Asia taking part in last year's Afro-Asian Friendship Invitational Tournament; this year, the number participating in the championships and the Asian Table Tennis Union Congress has increased to 31. It can be predicted that more countries and friends will take part in the Asian-African-Latin American Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking next year and the 1974 Second Asian Table Tennis Championships in Japan.

Peking Medical Teams Tour Rural Areas

by Yi Lien

AFTER touring the countryside for about a year, providing medical services to the peasants and herdsmen, seven medical teams have returned to Peking. Most of the team members were doctors, including some well-known specialists with decades of experience behind them. There were also a number of pharmacists, nurses, midwives, X-ray and laboratory technicians. Their trips took them to national minority areas on the borders, out-of-the-way mountain regions and places where endemic diseases were relatively common. They visited, among other places, the Tibetan Plateau which is known as the "Roof of the World," the deserts in the northwest and the Tai Autonomous *Chou* to the southwest.

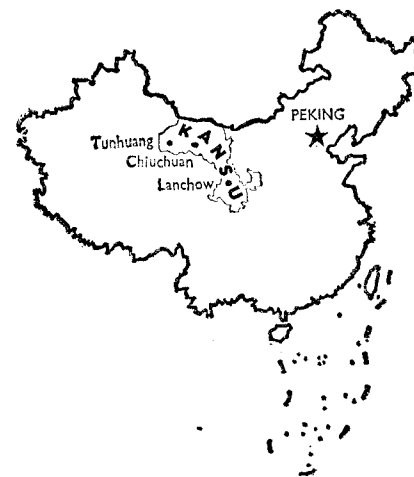
Chairman Mao's Call

In response to Chairman Mao's inspiring call of June 26, 1965 "In

medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," medical workers in Peking and other cities began organizing mobile medical teams to serve the peasants. Chairman Mao criticized at the time the shortage of medical services and medicines in the rural areas, caused by the intervention of the revisionist line.

The call has received nationwide support. During the Great Cultural Revolution which started in 1966, medical workers and those working in pharmaceutical and medical equipment departments criticized the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and took a series of measures to improve the medical and health work among the hundreds of millions of peasants. Mobile teams were subsequently organized.

Peking hospitals sent their first team to work in the countryside of



northwest China in 1967, and this has since become a regular practice. To date, about 6,000 medical workers have been to the city's outskirts or distant parts of the country. They went in rotation, generally for a period ranging from six to twelve months.



Members of a Peking medical team on their way to see patients.

The team which recently returned from the Chiuchuan special administrative region in Kansu Province had more than 300 members, of whom 180 were women.

The area has a vast stretch of desert and grassland through which the Silk Road, opened 2,000 years ago by Han Dynasty envoys, passed, leading to central and west Asia and Europe. Divided into nine counties with a total area of 300,000 square kilometres, it is now inhabited by more than 640,000 people of Han, Manchu, Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Kazakh and other nationalities. Sparsely populated and lacking in transport facilities, it was backward economically and culturally, and medical and health conditions here before liberation were shocking. There were in 1949 only four poorly equipped clinics in the county towns, each with no more than five medical workers. The situation was even more appalling in the vast rural and pastoral areas, where practically no medical services were available.

Great changes have taken place since liberation, especially since the

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Every county now has one to three hospitals which also serve as centres of guidance for the county's medical and health work, every commune has a clinic and every production brigade a medical station. The number of trained doctors and technicians in the area now exceeds 1,000.

Compared with the cities and other parts in the interior, however, medical and health work in Chiuchuan is still comparatively backward. When the Peking medical team came, the members took pride in having the chance to live and work in this area. They conveyed the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party to the broad masses of peasants, herdsmen and other people of various nationalities in the border area, and did their best to live up to expectations.

Yurt-to-Yurt Visits

In the past, the doctors on the team, working in city hospitals, used to wait for the patients to come to them. Now, emulating the "barefoot

doctors"* who go deep among the masses, they make house-to-house visits to treat the sick.

This was no easy job. A small group sent to the Northern Kansu Mongolian Autonomous County with an area of 40,000 square kilometres, for instance, had to make the rounds across deserts and grasslands where each family of herdsmen living in a yurt grazes about 800 horses or sheep. To facilitate their work which often necessitated travelling some 30 *li* from one yurt to another, man and woman members of the group learnt how to ride horses or camels. As often as not, they set out at dawn, bringing with them their medical kits, water canteens and food, and when they reached a yurt, they warmly greeted the herdsmen, inquiring into their living and health conditions. Medical treatment was given at once to those who needed it.

They visited in about one year more than 45,000 yurts with 228,000 persons.

Kening, a 59-year-old Mongolian herdsman, got his gastric ulcer when he was driven by poverty to go begging in the old society. The medical treatment he received after liberation failed to cure him completely. When the Peking medical workers visited his home, they found him so ill and emaciated that he could hardly eat anything. They decided to operate there and then, and took turns to look after him for five days and nights.

Recalling that his father and two elder brothers had died beggars on the

* "Barefoot doctors" are peasants trained to give medical treatment and advice on hygiene locally without leaving their farm work. Called this because they first made their appearance in rice-growing east China, where they customarily went barefoot across the fields to attend peasant-patients.

streets in the old society when they fell ill and had no money to see a doctor, the old man said with emotion: "I'm saved by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work. I thank Chairman Mao for sending us such fine doctors!"

There were many similar instances. Huszuman, a Kazakh shepherd in the Akese Autonomous County, one day suddenly had an acute headache the cause of which the local doctors could not diagnose. After a careful examination, several experienced doctors of a Peking team found that he was suffering from brain abscess. With the help of local doctors, they performed an emergency brain operation which saved the patient from the clutches of death.

Prevention First

"Put prevention first." This is another important directive from Chairman Mao on medical and health work. Over the 20-odd years since liberation, thanks to intensive medical treatment and various preventive measures ranging from popularizing knowledge on hygiene, improving environmental sanitation to oral administration of preventive medicine and inoculations, many infectious diseases once rampant in old China, such as smallpox and cholera, have been brought under control.

The incidence of many other diseases has gone down while the people's health has shown great improvement.

The mobile medical team set itself the task of making a general survey of common diseases in various localities and taking adequate measures to prevent and treat them. In a year's time, it had made a survey of brucellosis (Malta fever) and chronic bronchitis of the aged among a large number of peasants, herdsman and their families.

A five-member group under the team found some patients in the Pulungchi Commune in Ansi County suffering from Malta fever, a recurrent disease contracted from infected animals which gradually debilitates the victims. Members of the group examined the local inhabitants and their domestic animals one by one, giving treatment to the patients and infected animals and imparting knowledge on its prevention. When the patients returned to their villages after they were cured, they passed on what they had learnt to their folks at home with the result that not a single new case of brucellosis has been discovered in the commune ever since.

In making a general survey of chronic bronchitis among the old people, the group found that in this locality the percentage of people over 50 suffering from the disease was slightly higher than that in villages in other parts of the interior. In most cases, the cause could be traced back to their miserable life in the old society. The prevention and curing of this disease is a long-term task. Besides using common Western and Chinese medicines, the medical workers successfully experimented with a kind of desert

medicinal herb which they decocted and gave the ailing peasants or herdsmen while making their rounds.

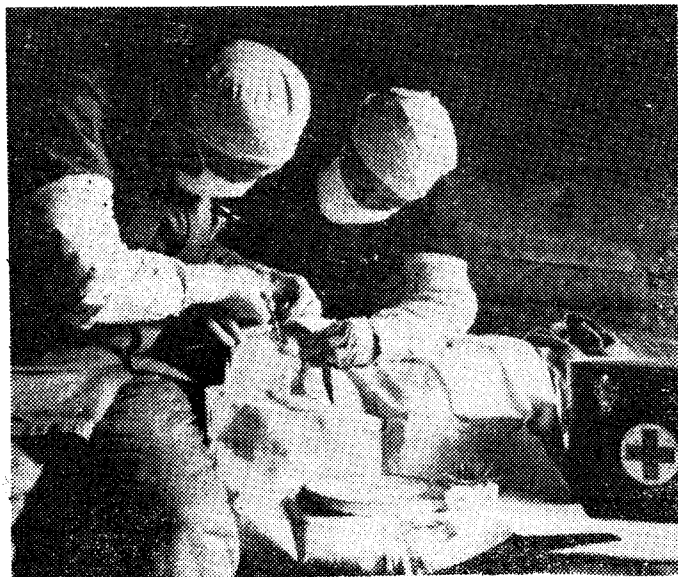
To prevent diseases, the medical team helped local inhabitants improve their sanitary conditions in every possible way. In Tunghuang County whose ancient mural paintings are world famous, there is a commune located close to the alkaline dry river bed. For years its members failed to find wells with potable water. Though members of the medical team knew nothing about sinking wells, they were eager to serve the people, and this prompted them to do what they could to help solve this knotty problem. Time and again they called on veteran peasants who were thoroughly familiar with the place, held six discussion meetings and solicited opinions from some 140 people. Pooling the masses' wisdom and in co-operation with the local people, they succeeded in sinking 12 wells from which good drinking water was obtained.

Training Local Medical Workers

The medical team also helped the local people develop their own medical work. In a year, they ran 44 short-term classes for surgery, ophthalmology, gynecology, obstetrics, acupuncture anaesthesia, traditional Chinese medicine and herbal pharmacology, X-ray examination and photography and laboratory work etc. About 1,000 local medical workers attended.

These courses were an integration of theory and practice. The ophthalmology course at Tunghuang's Changfeng Brigade was under the charge of Peking's well-known eye specialist Fu Shou-ching. For nine days, Dr. Fu took 26 local medical workers with him on his rounds and, back in the classroom, he used these cases as examples to throw light on his lectures, thereby enhancing the understanding of all his trainees.

The team has in 12 months trained 470 peasants to become "barefoot doctors" with a rudimentary knowledge of traditional Chinese and Western medicine as well as 1,200



Operating on a commune member in his home.

health workers and midwives. Apart from acquiring some basic theoretical knowledge of medicine, these peasant medical workers spent most of their time with the team members touring the countryside treating and preventing diseases. Such practical medical work was most helpful to their rapid progress. Today, in the Chiuchuan area, every commune clinic has a dozen or more medical workers, every production brigade two to three "barefoot doctors" and every production team one or two health workers of its own.

The medical team laid special stress on using acupuncture and local medicinal herbs to treat the sick. Simple, economical and efficacious, these methods are not only favoured by the masses but are conducive to consolidating the co-operative medical system in the countryside. Under the system, the people's commune lays aside a certain amount of the public welfare fund to finance the medical service while the state gives all necessary help, so that commune members and their dependents

need only pay a very small fee for medical treatment.

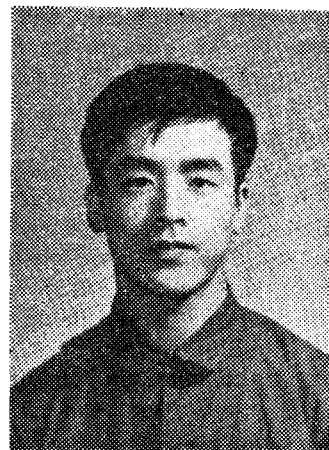
Looking back to that year of unforgettable experience, members of the medical team said they had found it extremely helpful. Keeping in close contact with the working people, they have come to understand them better and love them more than ever before. In our socialist society in which the working people are the masters, the intellectuals must move their feet over to the side of the working people in order to do their job well.

Dedication to the Revolution

Young Worker Chen Tai-shan

Not long ago, Chen Tai-shan, a young worker at the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicles Plant, laid down his life for the revolutionary cause. In response to his previous application, the plant's Party committee has posthumously admitted him into the Communist Party. The Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee has conferred on him the title of honour "Revolutionary Martyr," calling on the young workers and the masses to emulate him. At present, youth throughout the nation are learning from his exemplary deeds.

— Ed.



IN September 1968, 21-year-old Chen Tai-shan graduated from middle school and went to work at the No. 1 Motor Vehicles Plant in Changchun, northeast China. He was full of resolve to do his best for the motherland's socialist construction.

What Have I Done for My Country?

The very first day at the plant, Chen was infected by the hustle and bustle of the assembly workshop. When he began to find his way around, he volunteered to learn the most demanding job there — fitting on the steering rods, which required higher skill and quicker movements. He carefully observed each movement the veteran workers made, and practised it hundreds of times after work. When other comrades noticed this and asked, he said: "It's not enough merely to have the wish to serve the people, we must have the skill to do it." In a week, he had learnt operations that usually took beginners a month to master. He

tirelessly studied technical literature and his knowledge of the structure of motor vehicles quickly increased. Before long, he set the record time of 1 min. 25 sec. for fixing a steering rod, the standard time allowed being 2 min. 4 sec.

When he saw the importance of co-ordination in assembly line work, Chen began to learn other jobs on the line so that he could lend a hand when necessary. A lad of small build, he took on jobs which called for greater physical efforts despite friendly dissuasions. "We must build up our physique so as to be able to do all kinds of hard work," he said, "rather than suit the work to our strength." He practised with dumbbells and in less than a year could take on any of the 16 jobs in his shift.

Over the last three years, he has fitted tens of thousands of steering rods without a single mishap, but he was never content with the fine work

he was doing. He always asked himself: "What have I done for my country?"

A keen sportsman, Chen trained often on the horizontal and parallel bars to keep himself fit. He loved swimming, running, and Chinese boxing, too. He also took an active part in singing, dancing and other cultural activities, occasionally taking part in performances at other factories. He was a contributor to the *Changchun Art and Literature* gazette as well as the plant's wall-newspaper, and was the composer of a number of songs and poems in praise of workers, peasants and People's Liberation Armymen.

Studying for the Cause of Communism

Chen came of a worker's family. His father was a rickshaw-puller in the old society and had suffered constant humiliation and mistreatment. His mother became a child

labourer at a tobacco factory at 14. Working conditions were so bad that she eventually lost the use of one eye.

Chen had wept himself out when he wrote down his family's history in a notebook. He often said to his sister: "We are working-class children. We must never forget the past."

Liberation gave him a new lease of life. While at middle school, Chen saved his pocket money to buy works by Chairman Mao Tsetung and stories about heroes dedicated to the socialist cause. He and his classmates formed a study group in which they studied Chairman Mao's *Orientation of the Youth Movement*, and the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* by Marx and Engels. He modelled himself after heroes like Tung Tsun-jui, Huang Chi-kuang, Lei Feng, Wang Chieh and Ouyang Hai who had laid down their lives for the revolution and socialist construction. Emulating Lei Feng's wholehearted service to the people, Chen spent many of his free hours doing odd jobs for families of army men and revolutionary martyrs, or helping out at the railway station, the cinema or other public centres. A diligent student who was constantly raising his political consciousness, he was admitted into the Communist Youth League soon after entering middle school.

His desire to make progress politically grew stronger after coming to the plant. He devoted much time and energy to political studies during the off-hours. He said: "How can anyone dedicated to emancipating all mankind not study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought?" Over the years, he has read the four-volume *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and other Marxist-Leninist literature like *The State and Revolution* and *The Civil War in France*.

Veteran workers always found Chen a willing and modest pupil, keen on learning from others their fine qualities and styles of work.

Youth League Branch Member

A member of the workshop Communist Youth League branch, Chen

never failed to remind himself to be on guard against corrosive bourgeois ideas. As socialist production developed, the people's living standards naturally improved, Chen reasoned to himself, but if one neglected the interests of the revolution to seek personal comfort, it was a sure sign of selfishness, a bourgeois trait.

Newcomer Li Kou-wei, a Communist Youth League member, was a lively, energetic lad who had gradually acquired some expensive habits. Chen did not look down on him, instead he went out of his way to make friends with him. One evening as the two prepared to leave the dining hall, Li casually tossed away the left-overs from his dinner. Chen was shocked. "Li," he said, "in the old society, your parents and mine were working people. They never had enough to eat. We're living a decent life today, but that doesn't mean we can waste things." He reminded Li of other instances of his extravagance and waste. But Li merely laughed. "Going after creature comforts is not the ideal of the working class," Chen said.

"A meaningful life is one in which we do everything we can for the country. We are young. We should devote our energies to the cause of the revolution." Moved by Chen's friendly advice and criticism, Li gradually mended his ways.

Chen was equally warm to other young people in the workshop. With the guidance and education provided by the workshop Party and Youth League branches and with Chen's help, the young men and women there made swift political and ideological progress.

True and Pure

Around nine o'clock on the night of December 25 last year, a fire broke out in the paint spraying workshop of the general assembly line. Chen grab-

bed two fire extinguishers and ran to the scene, shouting: "Comrades, Fire! Fire!" People arrived from all directions, and Chen was right in the front, fearlessly fighting the spreading flames. Suddenly, by the light of the fire, Chen caught sight of rows of paint cans, with the flames fast approaching them. At any moment the highly inflammable paint could explode and cause serious damage. "Get the cans out!" Chen shouted as he plunged into the fire, picked up a 30-jin can and dashed out of the shop. Despite the obvious danger of an explosion, he did this again and again, and did not give up even when his clothes caught fire. As he was carrying out the seventh can, it exploded, spraying him from head to foot with burning paint. Chen was literally a living torch. The comrades rolled him on the ground to put out the fire, but he struggled to get up, hoarsely crying: "We have to put out the fire. . .!" Then he fell unconscious.



Chiang Wen-hsueh, who also fought the fire, recounts Chen Tai-shan's exemplary deeds.

The day after he was rushed to hospital. Chen regained consciousness. "Where am I?" he asked and tried to get up. "I must get back to the plant," he gasped. But he was too weak. Badly burnt, he was in constant pain. When the medical workers came to change his dressings, they were extremely troubled, for the pain it caused him was almost unbearable to watch. "Go on, I can stand it," Chen urged them. For 46 days, he grappled with death.

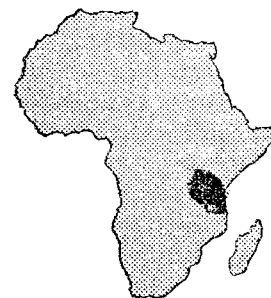
A few days later, Chen's condition took a turn for the worse. Everything possible was done by the doctors and nurses to save him. Chiang Wen-hsueh, another worker who had sustained slight burns, came to see him. For a moment, Chen came out of his long coma and, opening his eyes, moved his lips as if he would speak. Chiang had to bend close to catch the words. He heard Chen faintly name another comrade, "... He has something on

his mind... when I'm well... I must speak to him..." These were his last words.

Chen Tai-shan gave his life for the revolution. After his death, people found this passage in his diary: "A match gives fire and then goes out. But the fire it kindles is a million times greater than its own. One is true and pure if he is willing to be a match to kindle the flames of socialism."

Tanzania

Agricultural Progress in Full Swing



GREAT changes have taken place in Tanzania's vast countryside in the ten years since independence. Poverty and backwardness of the rural areas, outcome of long years of colonial exploitation, are being done away with under the guidance of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and the Tanzanian Government led by President Julius Nyerere.

Agriculture Is Basis of Development

President Nyerere laid it down in December 1965 that "agricultural progress is the basis of Tanzanian development" and reaffirmed this in September 1967 when he declared, "The land is the only basis for Tanzania's development." The Arusha Declaration, too, stipulates that "agriculture is the basis of development."*

The Tanzanian Government has followed this line and aided agricultural development in many ways.

Its Second Five-Year Development Plan (1969-74) provides that 60 per cent of the annual expenditure be

used for rural development and projects connected with it. Government appropriations have in fact far exceeded this as the spending on rural development projects in the fiscal year 1971/72 alone amounted to 60 per cent of the total outlay so envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan.

State banks have likewise granted huge loans to rural areas. In the fiscal year 1970/71 the National Bank of Commerce advanced loans to the tune of 521 million shillings, and in 1971/72 such loans hit 661 million, an increase of 27 per cent. The Tanzanian Rural Development Bank, founded by the government in May 1971 especially to serve the rural areas, has branched out in 12 regions throughout the country and issued loans totalling 54.5 million shillings in a year's time.

The government attaches great importance to the development of water conservancy projects as a means to raise agricultural production; according to its Second Five-Year Plan, 48 million shillings have been set aside for this scheme but actual progress of the work indicates that government investment will be much heavier than that.

The Tanzanian Government has done a great deal in improving the

methods of cultivation and popularizing the more advanced farm tools. Commissioned in June 1970, the Ubungo Farm Implement Factory, the first of its kind built by the Tanzanians themselves, is now turning out large quantities of top-notch farm implements for the countryside.

With a view to transforming the scattered individual rural economy, President Nyerere has called on the 11 million peasants in Tanzania to organize themselves into *ujamaa* (Swahili: familyhood) villages. In the spirit of self-reliance, the *ujamaa* villagers have opened up large tracts of land and built many houses. Most of these villages now have their own schools, clinics and irrigation works.

TANU's National Executive Committee, which met in Iringa last May, further confirmed the development of agriculture as its basic policy and placed emphasis on the need to improve farming methods, provide better tools and more chemical fertilizers, so as to raise the per-acre yields.

Ten Years' Achievements

The cultivated area in this country is steadily expanding: from 29 million acres in 1964 to 39 million acres in 1970.

* The Arusha Declaration of February 1967 approved by TANU urged, among other things, to lay emphasis on national self-reliance rather than depending on foreign loans and grants for development, also on raising the living standards of the peasants.

In the period between 1961, the year of independence, and 1971, the output of principal cash crops has increased by leaps and bounds — that of cotton rose from 30,000 tons to 66,000 tons; coffee increased from 20,000 tons to 45,000 tons; and cane sugar from 29,000 to 95,000 tons.

Remarkable results have been achieved in the diversification of food crops. The production of maize, a staple food of the Tanzanian people, has been increasing over the last few years. In 1970/71 it was more than sufficient to meet the home consumption, and, for the first time in history, Tanzania had maize for export, amounting to 45,000 tons. The production of rice shows more marked increase. The self-sufficiency target envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan is already fulfilled and there is even a surplus for export.

Sisal used to be a major item of Tanzania's exports; its production which suffered considerably as a result of imperialist manoeuvres to force down the price on the international market, is again on the upgrade. Positive steps have been taken to encourage the growth of this special hemp crop and in the last few years its output has been on a par with the peak level under colonial domination. Maize, rice, wheat and other crops have been grown on former sisal plantations where this crop did not promise well. Cattle-raising is also being developed on

such plantations to increase state revenue.

Much has been done in popularizing advanced farming methods and training agro-technicians. Apart from the Central Agricultural College in the Dar-es-Salaam University, there are 17 farmers' training centres in various parts of the country, where leaders of the *ujamaa* villages receive special training. By June this year, a total of 600 trainees from the *ujamaa* villages had completed a 3-month course at these centres.

Dodoma Forges Ahead

The Dodoma region in the heartland of Tanzania has made outstanding progress in agriculture.

Under colonial rule the local people were ruthlessly exploited and many were forced into poverty and starvation. In the 1930s, Dodoma region was hit by serious drought for three years in succession: grass on pastures dried up, cattle perished and the grain crops failed. A few places where water and grass could still be found were fenced in by the colonialists as their private grazing grounds. The local herdsmen, now that they had lost their cattle and sheep, were forced off the land into Dodoma's urbanized districts. There, some herdsmen and their families saw a colonialist actually watering flowers in his garden. Suffering from the pangs of hunger and parched with

thirst, the elder folks went to beg for water for their children, only to be killed by the colonialist who cast loose his hounds to snap them before they could reach "his" water tap! In the 1954 famine, over 20,000 peasants had to flee their land, more than 3,000 of them were forced to work as hired labourers in the sisal plantations of the colonialists in Tanga.

After independence, the people in Dodoma have been anxious to prevail over the poverty and starvation left by colonial domination. Under the leadership of President Nyerere and the Tanzanian Government, and in response to the call for developing *ujamaa* villages, they have sunk wells, built small water conservancy works for rehabilitation. The President has been in Dodoma on many occasions to give personal guidance in the collective development of agriculture. This has greatly fired the peasants' enthusiasm and promoted the development of *ujamaa* villages, which now number 84 in the region with a population of more than 100,000.

After years of hard struggle the people of Dodoma have succeeded in bringing about a constant rise in farm output. Last year, they brought in a fairly good maize harvest and sold to the National Agricultural Products Board 44,836 bags (90 kilogrammes per bag). The people of Dodoma who in the past had to live on relief most of the time have now produced more maize they can consume.

(Continued from p. 5.)

Region, has sent his daughter. Chen Fu-lung, deputy secretary of the Party Committee of the Chelimu League in Kirin Province, who has three children already settled in the countryside, has just sent his fourth. In Hsiangian city, Hunan Province, Hu Cheng-hai and Chou Wu-nung, two deputy directors of the Public Health Bureau, Liu Hsin-hsueh, a veteran Red Armyman and deputy head of the Chiangnan Machinery Plant, were among many who have sent their children to the villages this year. Children of leading cadres at various levels and

Party members made up 46 per cent of the first group of educated youth this year to go to the countryside from Keshan County in Heilungkiang Province.

Representatives from those who had left Peking, Wuhan and other cities over the past few years for the countryside were invited back to speak about their experiences and achievements before parents and the new batch of graduates.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, sent

a message on September 15 to Luis Echeverria Alvarez, President of the United States of Mexico, greeting the 162nd anniversary of the independence of Mexico.

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on September 17 sent a message to Salvador Allende Gossens, President of the Republic of Chile, greeting the National Day of the Republic of Chile.

▲ The Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation led by Ali Fahmy Talha, General Director of the Egyptian Organization of Textiles, paid a friendly visit to China from August 29 to September 12.

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIET NAM

Continuous Onslaught on Enemy

Since the end of March this year, the continuous hard-hitting attacks by the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam against the enemy have brought tremendous victories. According to South Viet Nam Giai Phong Press Agency reports, 280,000 enemy troops were killed, wounded or captured over the past five months; 5,800 military vehicles, including some 2,000 tanks and armoured cars, 1,300 artillery pieces, 40,000 other weapons and hundreds of thousands of tons of munitions, were destroyed or captured. The armed forces and people of south Viet Nam downed or destroyed on the ground 1,850 aircraft, sank 330 warships and gunboats, blew up 600 oil depots, ammunition dumps and warehouses for other war materials. During this period, they also pulverized many strongly fortified lines of defence and clutches of enemy strongholds on the various battlefields to liberate the whole Quang Tri Province and parts of Binh Dinh, Kon Tum and Binh Long Provinces and set some two and a half million people free. All these victories are creating extremely favourable conditions for defeating the U.S. imperialists' policy of "Vietnamizing" the war. Following are battle reports from several areas.

Feats on Highway 13. This strategic highway winds north from Saigon to northeast Cambodia and western Laos, passing through Vientiane and ending up in Luang Prabang. Along its 160-kilometre section inside south Viet Nam are, from south to north, the important cities and towns of Thu Dau Mot, Ben Cat, Lai Khe, Bau Bang, Chon Thanh, An Loc and Loc Ninh. It is what the U.S.-puppet clique calls its "defence line north of Saigon." However, the heroic south Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have turned it

into a long strip of cemetery for many U.S. aggressor and puppet troops.

According to incomplete statistics, from April 4 to September 5, 1972, the armed forces and people in 150 days and nights of fierce fighting on Highway 13 killed, wounded or captured more than 28,000 enemy troops, seized or destroyed large numbers of aircraft and various types of weapons and other war materials. During this period, the People's Liberation Armed Forces had control of the 20-kilometre stretch between south of An Loc and north of Chon Thanh. Two districts and nearly 30 villages along this section of the highway were liberated.

Fighting in Quang Tri and Thua Thien. From these two provinces the enemy sent two strategic reserve divisions, three armoured regiments and some ten artillery regiments to attack the liberated areas, but successive heavy blows by the People's Liberation Armed Forces on an extensive scale brought the enemy disastrous defeat. About 9,000 enemy troops were put out of action in August. From September 10 to 12 alone, 1,100 enemy troops were wiped out. In their attempt to salvage its puppet troops, the U.S. imperialists mustered a horde of aircraft, including B-52 bombers, and warships to launch successive attacks on Quang Tri City. In the five days from September 7 to 11, as much as 10,000 tons of bombs were dropped over and about the city. They even went to the length of using bombs and shells loaded with poisonous chemicals. These barbarous acts of U.S. imperialism have aroused the condemnation of world public opinion.

Bien Hoa Airfield Shelled. At 09:00 hours on September 10, gunners of the People's Liberation Armed Forces in Bien Hoa Province pounded the U.S.-puppets' airfield in Bien Hoa, scoring hits on its munitions depot, jet and helicopter parks and quarters housing U.S. officers and other military personnel. Exploding

munitions and aircraft set up a continuous bang lasting several hours. In the attack, more than 100 jet planes and helicopters were destroyed, 45 U.S. soldiers and 50 U.S. and puppet senior technicians were killed or wounded, and two aircraft repair plants, two munitions storages and large quantities of war materials were destroyed.

The Bien Hoa airfield which is only a little over 20 kilometres northeast of Saigon is one of the biggest air bases of the U.S. imperialists in south Viet Nam. With reinforced concrete runways and sophisticated equipment, it can handle all types of jet planes. This base has been attacked many times by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces since 1964. In 15 attacks on a larger scale, a total of nearly 900 aircraft were destroyed and 3,000 enemy personnel were put out of action.

WESTERN EUROPE

Ten-Nation Agreement

The finance and foreign ministers of the six Common Market nations (France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) and the four candidate countries (Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark) held meetings in Rome, the capital of Italy, on September 11 and 12 and reached an agreement of principle on the establishment of a European monetary fund and the convening of a 10-nation summit meeting as originally scheduled.

To strengthen their unity against the threats and interference by the two superpowers, the ten countries have held a series of finance and foreign ministers' meetings this year to discuss the development of economic and political co-operation within the Common Market. During the September 11-12 session, the finance and foreign ministers met separately on the first day and the next morning and then held a joint meeting in the next afternoon. The finance ministers discussed mainly concrete measures to be taken for the gradual realization of an economic and monetary union of the market, while the foreign ministers devoted themselves chiefly to preparations for the

10-nation summit meeting scheduled for October this year. The results of the meetings showed that the progress achieved by the finance ministers in the economic field "cleared the way" for the foreign ministers to reach agreement on the date for the summit meeting.

The main outcome of the finance ministers' meeting was their agreement on the setting up of a European monetary fund. By the end of 1973, a fund with a total of 1,400 million units of account (equal to the U.S. dollars at the pre-devaluation rate) will be established to provide short-term credit to the member nations with unfavourable balance of payments, so as to stabilize their currencies and keep them inside the bands of fluctuation which are narrower than those stipulated by the International Monetary Fund. The European monetary fund will also be used for consultations among the member countries and serve as a centre of debt settlements.

The finance ministers' programme for establishing the monetary fund will be submitted to the summit meeting for approval. Concrete measures and other details for the implementation of the programme remain to be discussed.

At the foreign ministers' meeting and the joint meeting of the foreign and finance ministers it was unanimously agreed to hold the summit meeting in Paris on October 19 as scheduled.

A Common Market summit meeting was suggested by France in August last year for the purpose of strengthening and promoting economic and political union among the West European countries. Decision to call a summit was made by the six-nation foreign ministers' meeting held in Italy last November. According to a tentative decision reached at the meeting, the summit will discuss economic and monetary union, relations with countries outside the community and closer political co-operation among the member countries. A series of meetings have been held this year by the foreign ministers of the ten countries in preparation for the summit meeting. Though they tentatively de-

cidated that the summit would open in Paris on October 19, final agreement had not been reached because of the conflict of interests among the countries concerned over a number of issues. French President Georges Pompidou indicated earlier this year that it would be better to postpone the summit than to hold it without concrete results. After frequent consultations among the nations in recent months, however, the 10-nation ministers' meetings at last agreed on the holding of the summit as scheduled, pending final approval by their government leaders. Western news agencies generally held that the summit meeting is virtually certain to be held as planned on October 19 in Paris. The agreement on the summit makes it clear that despite their existing conflicting interests, the West European countries are moving towards the strengthening of union as they generally desire to uphold their independence and handle West European affairs by themselves.

WARSAW PACT AND NATO

Massive Military Exercises

The Warsaw Pact states held a massive military exercise recently and the large-scale military exercise of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is still going on.

The exercise by the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states, code-named "Shield 72," was held on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from September 12 to 15. A.A. Grechko, Soviet Minister of Defence, I.I. Yakubovsky, First Vice-Minister of Defence of the U.S.S.R. and Commander-in-Chief of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states, and others went personally to Czechoslovakia to organize, direct and watch it. Participating in the exercise were about 100,000 men of the armed forces from the Soviet Union, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia, including motorized units, engineer and tank units, artillery and air forces. The Czechoslovak News Agency (C.T.K.) said that this was "one of the biggest exercises of the Warsaw Treaty armed forces."

Radio Prague stated on September 11 that "Shield 72" was an answer to NATO's provocative exercises.

In the wake of the Warsaw Pact Organization's major military exercise in Czechoslovakia, NATO started a large-scale military exercise on September 14.

The NATO headquarters announced that the exercise, code-named "Strong Express," will last until September 28. It includes joint operations by land, naval and air forces. Over ten countries are taking part in the exercise, including the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy and France. The exercise is being conducted in an area covering the North Atlantic and adjacent land and sea areas, including the east coast of North America, Norway, the North Sea, the English Channel Approaches and the Iberian Peninsula. Apart from various air and naval manoeuvres, two landing exercises will be staged on the Norwegian coast.

The British paper *The Times* said in a commentary on September 13 that the NATO "exercise is something of a political reply to large-scale Soviet exercises in the north in the past few years. It reflects military concern over the expansion of Soviet forces in the north. . . ."

It was also reported that NATO started on September 16 the annual manoeuvres "Deep Furrow 72" in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Participating in the manoeuvres are units of the armed forces of the United States, Italy and some other countries.

In a recent article on the military exercises by the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization, the Yugoslav weekly *Komunist* noted that military exercises, and joint military exercises in particular, "assume ever more frequently the character of demonstration of military power, political blackmail and psychological pressure." It pointed out that since 1960, 23 major joint exercises and manoeuvres of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact members have been held. During the same period, NATO had more than 35 joint exercises and manoeuvres of similar character.

ON THE HOME FRONT

More Savings in Peking And Shanghai

BY the end of July, Peking's savings deposits had risen 13.6 per cent over that at the end of 1971. The increase registered in the first seven months of this year was 28.7 per cent higher than that for the whole of last year.

From January to August this year, 493,000 new accounts were opened in Shanghai. By the end of August, there was a 8.5 per cent increase in savings deposits as compared to the same period last year, of which more than 80 per cent were for fixed periods of one year or more.

More savings reflect a developing national economy, bringing in its wake a steadily rising standard of living for the people. Shanghai's Fankua Lane, for instance, was a slum housing 3,800 families of labouring people before liberation. They lived in dire straits, inadequately clothed, undernourished and constantly in and out of the pawnshops, borrowing money at exorbitant rates. In Fankua Lane today are blocks of new five-storeyed buildings housing working families with fixed jobs and stable incomes, enjoying daily improving standards of living. Savings deposits in that area at the end of 1971 totalled 730,000 yuan, and deposits were one-third more at the end of August than in the same period of 1971.

On the outskirts of Shanghai, the amount deposited by people's commune members was 1,800 times greater than in the early days after liberation.

Although their living standards are up, most workers, cadres and commune members still keep up the fine tradition of hard work and plain living. The older workers of the Peking No. 3 Garment Factory, while living frugally themselves and putting their savings in the bank, remember to teach the younger workers to live well and reasonably and yet still have money to put in the bank. More

than half of the workers in that factory have bank accounts. Almost every household of a production team of the Shihchingshan Commune in Peking's suburbs has money in the bank. The same is true for some companies of the People's Liberation Army.

Prices and the value of the Renminbi (Chinese currency) have remained stable in the years after liberation, which is why people are willingly putting their surplus money into the bank to assist national construction.

Playing a Supplementary Role Well

RAPID development of China's socialist construction calls for more and better shaped steel tubes of a wider range. The Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubing Mill is one of the producers meeting the demand. But it seems as if it merely plays a "supplementary role" compared with what the big rolling mills are asked to do. More often than not, orders are for a limited number of tubes, urgently needed and difficult to make. Seldom is it asked to turn out in vast quantities tubes of one specification. Nevertheless, the workers, moved by a high sense of responsibility, do all they can to satisfy the varied requests of the mill's clients. Giving full play to the spirit of socialist co-operation, they pledge to "play the supplementary role well."

Since 1958, this mill has turned out 2,755 varieties of steel tubes.

In May this year, the mill was asked to make a 1.5-metre-long seamless steel tube of a very high standard for use in the trial-production of a very important and urgently needed product. The workers applied themselves with a will and did the job in two hours. Earlier, towards the end of January, some people came to the mill with a request for immediate delivery of a ton of shaped tubes. Although it had not received the order beforehand, the mill

promptly accepted the request and worked out measures to fulfil it.

Last March, a textile machinery plant in Shanghai, on receiving the task of aiding a foreign country, suddenly cancelled its order for a ton or so of ordinary tubes with a diameter of 1.5 cm., and wanted instead shaped tubes of seven different specifications, among which the shortest was only one metre long, the largest diameter was 90 cm, and for a certain specification only two were wanted. The switch meant much more work. To change or not? The workers to a man agreed that they must comply with the request as it was their internationalist duty. They worked happily at it and produced the tubes in good time.

The Party Committee of the Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubing Mill regularly sends its workers and staff to solicit opinions from factories which use their products. Once when they called at a medical equipment factory, they noticed workers there cutting grooves into the square tubes they had made for X-ray machines, wasting a lot of time and material. Back in the mill, they tried and succeeded in making exactly the type of grooved tubes the X-ray machine manufacturers wanted.

Pisciculture in Inner Mongolia

THE fishing industry is swiftly growing in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Eight state-owned fish farms and five hatcheries have been set up in this landlocked region and last year's catch exceeded 5 million jin.

Inner Mongolia has favourable conditions for developing pisciculture. The Yellow River winding some 790 kilometres through the region abounds in a special kind of carp, and the hundreds of lakes and reservoirs produce scores of different kinds of freshwater fish. One of these is the silver carp which is on the national list as an excellent table fish.

Prior to liberation, fishing in this region was limited to private individuals using primitive gear. The take was insignificant, and there was practically no artificial rearing. After

liberation the autonomous region set up fish farms, putting all the larger lakes and reservoirs to good use. Local initiative turned the smaller reservoirs and bodies of water to account, and fishing enterprises to breed and cultivate fish on a lesser scale were set up.

In some of the major fish farms such as the Huangchihai, Taihai and the Yellow River, motorized fishing boats have gradually made their appearance, and hauls have increased by a big margin.

Marvellous Marionettes

THE Peking Puppet Theatre has recently come out with a splendid new repertoire, so splendid that many of the items have been filmed to reach a broader public.

One of them, *The Cock Crows at Midnight*, never fails to bring the children bouncing out of their seats clapping and cheering for their little hero, a poor peasant boy who cleverly frustrates the landlord's scheme. The plot is taken from a popular children's story, *Kao Yu-pao*. One night this 11-year-old boy gets out of bed to feed the landlord's oxen. He notices furtive movements in the dark. Could it be someone stealing chickens? He watches. A shadow crouches down by the chicken coop and crows like a rooster! Then standing up, it shouts loudly to the sleeping hired hands to get up and start the day's work. In a flash, Kao sees through the trick. It's that old skinflint of a landlord himself! Since the labourers must start work at the first cock-crow, the old bloodsucker crows at midnight to get more work out of them! Kao picks up a big stick and bats the landlord on the head shouting, "Thief! Thief! I've caught a thief!"

Another children's favourite is *Young Guerrillas of Viet Nam*. The heroes are Vietnamese youngsters who engage in adventurous exploits like downing a U.S.-aggressor plane with rifles, plunging into the water to capture the air bandits, blasting an enemy oil dump skyhigh with hand-grenades and the like.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the puppeteers of



Instrumental Group, new item of the Peking Puppet Theatre.

this theatre went to live and work with the labouring people in factories and villages to acquire some of their fine qualities. This would better enable them to create heroic characters that arouse the admiration of the younger generation. For an item about two young sisters, Lung-mei and Yu-jung, the staff went to the wind-swept grasslands of Inner Mongolia where they pastured the animals along with the herdsmen. They dramatized the true story of these two sisters who refused to abandon sheep in their charge belonging to the collective. For a whole day and night through a raging blizzard the young heroines stood guard over the flock until grown-ups reached them.

Many ingenious improvements have been made in the mechanism of the puppets and other props by the theatre staff. Fitted with cleverly constructed fingers which bend at the joints, the marionettes can now use their hands with great dexterity, pick up things, take off their hats and coats, smoke, and perform various other actions formerly impossible. Fine, complicated mechanisms have been set inside the dolls' heads and attached to strings by which the puppeteers can make them raise their brows, roll their eyes, blink, move their lips, open and close their mouths, turn their heads and change their facial expressions to simulate all sorts of complex emotions.

An *Instrumental Group* illustrates these devices particularly well. In this captivating performance a puppet ensemble of 12 boys and girls playing musical instruments like highly trained members of a well-conducted orchestra creates a startling, life-like effect. These little wooden figures hold the audience entranced by their virtuosity in blowing on the cornet or playing the flute while precisely pressing the valves, gracefully bowing the *er hu* (two-stringed folk instrument) or the violin, plucking the *pipa* (zither-like instrument) and playing various other instruments.

Other items in the new repertoire of the Peking Puppet Theatre include *I Love Peking's Tien An Men*, a song and dance by tiny tots, *Yenpien People Love Chairman Mao*, a northeast China Korean dance, *There's a Golden Sun in Peking*, a Tibetan dance, and *The Young Red Guards of the Grassland Have Seen Chairman Mao*, an Inner Mongolian dance depicting a group joyfully riding home on horseback.

The marionettes charmingly and competently reproduce the various dance characteristics of three national minorities of China. The enthusiastic rounds of applause greeting them are well-earned tributes to the hard work, creativeness and nimble-fingered artistry of the unseen men and women working the strings below the stage.

FRIENDSHIP LOG

Monument to Doctor Norman Bethune Unveiled

The monument to Doctor Norman Bethune at his former home in Gravenhurst, Canada, was unveiled on September 10. Over 300 people attended this ceremony which was sponsored by the town authorities.

Mayor of Gravenhurst Cecil Schell and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yao Kuang spoke at the ceremony.

Mayor Schell said: "It is indeed an honour for me as Mayor of Gravenhurst to welcome you here on this historic occasion, an occasion that in the minds of a great many Canadians was long overdue. I see the Doctor as being a man who set a course in life which he believed was right, the purpose to help those who were under affliction and distress regardless of where it took him. His humanitarian service to mankind 30-odd years ago has today provided a key towards establishing friendly relations between the two great nations."

Ambassador Yao Kuang in his speech said: "Recently the Canadian

Government has formally declared Doctor Bethune's great contributions to be of national historic significance because of his exceptional achievements. Now the province of Ontario has also decided to take this measure to commemorate Doctor Norman Bethune at his birthplace at Gravenhurst. This is an honour to the people of Gravenhurst and to all the people of Canada. This is also a tremendous encouragement to the Chinese people. It will certainly contribute to the further development of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples."

He added: "We are happy to see that the seeds of friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples sown by Doctor Norman Bethune more than 30 years ago are blossoming and bearing fruit."

At the end of his speech, the Ambassador presented to Mayor Schell a ginkgo wood sculpture captioned "Doctor Bethune at the Front," as a gift to the people of Gravenhurst. He said that this small gift conveys the respects of the Chinese people to the people of Gravenhurst and Canada.

The monument, bearing a plaque inscribed with the biography of Doctor Norman Bethune, was erected by the Ontario Government of

Canada in memory of this internationalist fighter.

A Pair of White-Lipped Deer

On behalf of the children of China, Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Ma Tzu-ching presented a pair of white-lipped deer to the children of Sri Lanka at a ceremony on September 7 at Colombo's Dehiwela Zoo. The gift was received by P.B.G. Kalugalla, Minister of Shipping and Tourism, on behalf of the children of Sri Lanka.

Last June, when Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike visited China and presented the baby elephant Mithura to Chinese children on behalf of her country's children, Premier Chou En-lai said that to express their thanks for the friendship shown by the Sri Lanka children, the Chinese children will present a pair of white-lipped deer to them. The pair of animals named Friendship and Happiness recently arrived in Sri Lanka.

Minister Kalugalla spoke at the ceremony. On behalf of the Sri Lanka people and children, he expressed thanks to Chairman Mao and the Chinese people and children for their friendly sentiments.



Visitors to the Chinese Pavilion at the 1972 Canadian National Exhibition see a model of the Taching Oilfield.

ELEMENTARY

CHINESE

(In two volumes)

This book is intended for beginners learning Chinese. In two volumes, it consists of 66 lessons (including 12 lessons in phonetics and oral practice). There is a vocabulary table at the end of volume 2.

The aim of this book is to enable the student to speak and read simple Chinese, not to give a comprehensive and systematic knowledge of Chinese grammar. There are simple notes to the fundamental grammatical points in each lesson from lesson 13 on.

Upon completing the two volumes, beginners will be able to carry on everyday conversation and read simple Chinese.

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